

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of performing a query in a computer to retrieve data from a database, comprising:

5 (a) determining whether a query includes a self join that is transitively derived through table expressions having UNION operators; and

(b) simplifying the query to eliminate the table expressions and to reduce the query to an equivalent query over tables, when the query includes the self join that is transitively derived through the table expressions having the UNION operators.

10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the determining step (a) and simplifying step (b) are performed for each quantifier in the query, in order to determine whether the quantifier is part of a self-join that can be eliminated.

15 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the simplifying step (b) comprises: rewriting the table expressions such that the quantified columns to be eliminated are substituted by other quantified columns in a same equivalence class; and once all quantified columns have been rewritten, removing the quantifier from the query.

20 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the equivalence class is determined by the presence of join predicates establishing equality among quantified columns.

25 5. The method of claim 3, wherein the quantifier is only considered for elimination when it is represented in each equivalence class.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the determining step (a) and simplifying step (b) are implemented as a rule-based transformation, the determining step (a) comprises a condition part of the rule, and the simplifying step (b) comprises an action

part of the rule that is performed when the condition part is true.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the condition part of the rule requires:

- (1) that a quantifier Q_i in the query is a FOR EACH quantifier;
- 5 (2) that Q_i is defined within a SELECT operator that implements an inner join;
- (3) that there are at least two quantifiers Q_i and Q_j in the SELECT operator;
- (4) computing equivalence classes among columns in the SELECT operator,

wherein the equivalence classes are divided into three classes:

10 (A) Type 1 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns over quantifiers other than Q_i ;

(B) Type 2 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns that reference Q_i and at least one other quantifier Q_j ;

(C) Type 3 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns that only reference Q_i ;

15 (5) for each set S_i of Type 2 equivalence classes, separating quantified columns according to the quantifiers over which they range;

(6) enumerating all combinations of quantified columns KEY_1, \dots, KEY_n over Q_i ;

(7) retaining only those Q_i where KEY_i comprises key columns;

20 (8) computing the derivation of Superset columns from which KEY_i is derived and adding them to KEY_i ;

(9) for each quantifier Q_j in the SELECT operator where $Q_j \supset Q_i$, if Q_j has a quantified column in each Type 2 equivalence class:

25 (A) computing the derivation of Subset columns from which Q_i is derived;

(B) for each derivation in Q_i :

(i) for all lists of quantified columns in the derivation:

(I) the list of quantified columns matches at least one list

of quantified columns in KEYi.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the action part of the rule requires:

(1) for each Type 2 equivalence class:

- 5 (a) replacing all occurrences of quantified columns over Qi with quantified columns in the same Type 2 equivalence class;
- (2) removing Qi from the query.

9. A computer-implemented apparatus for performing a query, comprising:
10 a computer, wherein the query is performed in the computer to retrieve data from a database;

logic, performed by the computer system, for:

- (a) determining whether a query includes a self join that is transitively derived through table expressions having the UNION operators; and
15 (b) simplifying the query to eliminate the table expressions and to reduce the query to an equivalent query over tables, when the query includes the self join that is transitively derived through the table expressions having the UNION operators.

20 10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the logic for determining (a) and logic for simplifying (b) are performed for each quantifier in the query, in order to determine whether the quantifier is part of a self-join that can be eliminated.

25 11. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the logic for simplifying (b) comprises logic for:

rewriting the table expressions such that the quantified columns to be eliminated are substituted by other quantified columns in a same equivalence class; and
once all quantified columns have been rewritten, removing the quantifier from

the query.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the equivalence class is determined by the presence of join predicates establishing equality among quantified columns.

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13. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the quantifier is only considered for elimination when it is represented in each equivalence class.

14. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the logic for determining (a) and logic for simplifying (b) are implemented as a rule-based transformation, the logic for determining (a) comprises a condition part of the rule, and the logic for simplifying (b) comprises an action part of the rule that is performed when the condition part is true.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the condition part of the rule requires:

- (1) that a quantifier Q_i in the query is a FOR EACH quantifier;
- (2) that Q_i is defined within a SELECT operator that implements an inner join;
- (3) that there are at least two quantifiers Q_i and Q_j in the SELECT operator;
- (4) computing equivalence classes among columns in the SELECT operator,

20 wherein the equivalence classes are divided into three classes:

(A) Type 1 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns over quantifiers other than Q_i ;

(B) Type 2 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns that reference Q_i and at least one other quantifier Q_j ;

25 (C) Type 3 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns that only reference Q_i ;

(5) for each set S_i of Type 2 equivalence classes, separating quantified columns according to the quantifiers over which they range;

(6) enumerating all combinations of quantified columns KEY1, ..., KEYn over Qi;

(7) retaining only those Qi where KEYi comprises key columns;

(8) computing the derivation of Superset columns from which KEYi is derived
5 and adding them to KEYi;

(9) for each quantifier Qj in the SELECT operator where $Qj \supset Q_i$, if Qj has a quantified column in each Type 2 equivalence class:

(A) computing the derivation of Subset columns from which Qi is derived;

10 (B) for each derivation in Qi:

(i) for all lists of quantified columns in the derivation:

(I) the list of quantified columns matches at least one list of quantified columns in KEYi.

15 16. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the action part of the rule requires:

(1) for each Type 2 equivalence class:

(a) replacing all occurrences of quantified columns over Qi with quantified columns in the same Type 2 equivalence class;

(2) removing Qi from the query.

20 17. An article of manufacture embodying logic for performing a query in a computer to retrieve data from a database, the logic comprising:

(a) determining whether a query includes a self join that is transitively derived through table expressions having the UNION operators; and

25 (b) simplifying the query to eliminate the table expressions and to reduce the query to an equivalent query over tables, when the query includes the self join that is transitively derived through the table expressions having the UNION operators.

18. The article of manufacture of claim 17, wherein the determining step (a) and simplifying step (b) are performed for each quantifier in the query, in order to determine whether the quantifier is part of a self-join that can be eliminated.

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19. The article of manufacture of claim 17, wherein the simplifying step (b) comprises:

rewriting the table expressions such that the quantified columns to be eliminated are substituted by other quantified columns in a same equivalence class; and

10 once all quantified columns have been rewritten, removing the quantifier from the query.

20. The article of manufacture of claim 19, wherein the equivalence class is determined by the presence of join predicates establishing equality among quantified
15 columns.

21. The article of manufacture of claim 19, wherein the quantifier is only considered for elimination when it is represented in each equivalence class.

20 22. The article of manufacture of claim 17, wherein the determining step (a) and simplifying step (b) are implemented as a rule-based transformation, the determining step (a) comprises a condition part of the rule, and the simplifying step (b) comprises an action part of the rule that is performed when the condition part is true.

25 23. The article of manufacture of claim 22, wherein the condition part of the rule requires:

- (1) that a quantifier Q_i in the query is a FOR EACH quantifier;
- (2) that Q_i is defined within a SELECT operator that implements an inner join;

(3) that there are at least two quantifiers Q_i and Q_j in the SELECT operator;
(4) computing equivalence classes among columns in the SELECT operator,
wherein the equivalence classes are divided into three classes:

5 (A) Type 1 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns over
quantifiers other than Q_i ;

(B) Type 2 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns that
reference Q_i and at least one other quantifier Q_j ;

(C) Type 3 equivalence classes are sets of quantified columns that only
reference Q_i ;

10 (5) for each set S_i of Type 2 equivalence classes, separating quantified columns
according to the quantifiers over which they range;

(6) enumerating all combinations of quantified columns KEY_1, \dots, KEY_n over
 Q_i ;

(7) retaining only those Q_i where KEY_i comprises key columns;

15 (8) computing the derivation of Superset columns from which KEY_i is derived
and adding them to KEY_i ;

(9) for each quantifier Q_j in the SELECT operator where $Q_j \supset Q_i$, if Q_j has a
quantified column in each Type 2 equivalence class:

20 (A) computing the derivation of Subset columns from which Q_i is
derived;

(B) for each derivation in Q_i :

(i) for all lists of quantified columns in the derivation:

(I) the list of quantified columns matches at least one list
of quantified columns in KEY_i .

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24. The article of manufacture of claim 22, wherein the action part of the
rule requires:

(1) for each Type 2 equivalence class:

- (a) replacing all occurrences of quantified columns over Q_i with quantified columns in the same Type 2 equivalence class;
- (2) removing Q_i from the query.

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